

MR. KILEY'S TURKEY FROM CONNEDICT

But Rhode Island's Poultry King Shipped It to the White House.

OF THE ROYAL STRAIN.

Bred, Fed and Raised Like the Birds Sent to Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

THIS YEAR'S CROP WAS SHORT.

Warmth Kept the Fat Off, but There Are Hopes That the Christmas Output Will Be Greatly Increased.

Westerly, R. I., Nov. 23.—Once a year the little thrifty town of Westerly, which nestles among granite hills, gains notoriety for the part it plays in supplying the President and his family the principal dish of the Thanksgiving dinner. Annually since General Grant was first inaugurated, a Rhode Island turkey has graced the President's table at the White House on the occasion of the Thanksgiving feast.

The custom was first introduced by the late Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, who had Horace Vose, the so-called turkey king of Westerly, select a turkey, the best that could be found within a circle of twenty-five miles, weighing thirty-six pounds, for General Grant to try. The General was highly pleased with the delicate flavor of the Rhode Island bird, and ever since Horace Vose has been furnished with the care of providing for the White House dinner.

As long as Republican Presidents were in office some one of the Rhode Island Senators or Representatives presented the turkey, but when President Cleveland came into office none of Little Rhode's Representatives offered to procure the usual turkey. Although Mr. Vose was a Republican, he did not forget President Cleveland. Since that time the President's Thanksgiving turkey has been the special gift of the turkey king.

McKinley's Turkey Shipped.

President McKinley's turkey was shipped by express from Westerly Monday noon. Dressed with wings spread out, and a fan-shaped tail, the bird weighed twenty-seven pounds. It was raised on the J. S. Brown farm in North Westerly, just over the Rhode Island boundary line. The box in which it was shipped was an ordinary wooden shoe box with the personal address of President McKinley on the cover.

Inside were seven ears of Rhode Island corn, upon which the turkey was fed, and it is said to give the delicate flavor that makes Rhode Island turkeys famous. The average weight of the birds thus far forwarded to the Presidents is about thirty pounds. Special care and pains are taken in selecting and raising the prime turkey of the year. Months before the slaughter time, at least six promising young turkeys are picked out of two or three hundred "icks and are marked with some special sign in order to distinguish them.

When very young they are fed on coarse meal mixed with milk. Cracked corn is substituted, and then the birds are given the Indian corn, which is raised in great quantities on the flatly Rhode Island soil. The present crop of turkeys for the Christmas market is now being raised. The turkeys grow very fat. The meat is tender and juicy. The final choice is made from the six, but not until they have undergone the close inspection of Mr. Vose, who has made turkey raising his business for over thirty years.

Quality, Not Quantity.

Westerly is not noted for the large quantities of turkeys shipped at Thanksgiving and Christmas, but for the excellence of the meat of the birds raised there. An average of only fifty thousand pounds is shipped from Westerly and nearby villages for the Thanksgiving trade. This year the output is considerably less than in former years, only about thirty thousand pounds having been killed from the farms of the State. This shortage is the result of the continual warm weather up to within a week ago. In the present cold weather conditions the turkeys should be in better condition. Many individual orders from presidents of large corporations, State officers and other prominent men throughout the country, could not be filled, and many who have been accustomed to partake of a Rhode Island turkey Thanksgiving day, must put up with an inferior grade Thanksgiving turkey. Mr. Vose has had the honor of supplying Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales with turkeys for a number of Christmas dinners.

Recently Mr. Vose received a letter from a well-known poultry dealer in England asking for the sole agency in that country for Westerly turkeys. On account of the shortage this Fall Mr. Vose was compelled to decline the offer. Rhode Island turkeys of the first order wholesale at thirty cents a pound and retail as high as thirty-five cents a pound.

Slaughter Began Friday.

The slaughter of the turkeys began last Friday. The turkeys were called into a barn, where a row of beams had been placed. Hanging from these beams, about three feet apart, were pieces of stout twine, each provided with a noose. After the proper fowls were selected and their feet placed in the noose, quick work was made of the turkeys by inserting the long, thin blade of a knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain. This severed the large artery and the blood was drained from the body.

In the general trade no birds over a year old are received, the average being seven months. The hen turkeys and gobblers are packed separately and every precaution is taken to avoid accepting an yth that has been killed longer than a week before Thanksgiving day.

Much praise is due to Mr. Vose for his endeavors to perpetuate the high renown of the Rhode Island turkey. He imports turkeys from some wild birds from Virginia and other States and from these produces a cross breed which has prevented the native bird from deteriorating. Bronze and Narragansett are the two varieties, although the Turkey King says that the color of the plumage does not in any way affect the quality, but that the hard, flinty nature of the Rhode Island corn helps to produce a meat of unusual firmness.

Survival of the Fittest.

Out of the large number hatched each year, less than a fifth survive. The young die very often from exposure, and large numbers of full-grown turkeys are killed annually by dogs. The amount of damages given by the town treasurers to farmers for damages to turkeys by dogs is very large, sometimes a single farm drawing \$300 or \$400 from the treasurer. The town by-laws protect the flocks from the invasion of roaming dogs.

Last Thanksgiving Mr. Vose sent a turkey to William J. Bryan and received from the defeated candidate a very courteous note of thanks, expressing his enjoyment of the Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Vose had at one time a curious collection of appreciative letters of acknowledgment from the different Presidents, but one by one they have gone until not a single one remains in his possession, because the autograph collectors have imposed upon his generosity.

Several prominent clubs in New York, Boston and Washington are supplied with turkeys each Thanksgiving by the Westerly poultry king.

MONEY PROBLEM STUDIED.

Continued from First Page.

Arrangements, informed me with a perfect gravity of manner that I would here meet a company of men who, for one hundred and twenty-nine years, had met annually together to celebrate the greatness of their beloved city, that to play together for its future growth. It is evident that his statement, involving the idea of such personal longevity, was not to be taken in a literal sense. Your grandfathers, your fathers, and you in proper order of succession, were all required to establish this history of a common interest in the progress of a great city—a great country's development.

"In your grandfathers' time the first toast of the evening was, no doubt, the health and longevity of King George, but your fathers threw down that cup when they had once tasted the inspiring draught of independence for the colonies. You, the successors of both, met in this room, and throbbing period of time, meet in the name of a nation now great with the destinies of seventy millions of men and women and children.

"The fathers of the Republic toiled, suffered and triumphed. We honor their labors, and venerate their memories. We rejoice in the fact that they transmitted to us, but we must not forget the responsibilities which the great inheritance carries with it. That was not an unusual complaint, though in one case a formerly poor, had become suddenly rich through a legacy from a deceased brother, and he declared that the cause, the trials and troubles of his new estate were so many and so great that sometimes he almost wished his brother hadn't died.

Problems of Old Days.

"Our fathers had grave problems to solve. Our own are equally serious. They are even more complex. The fidelity shown by the fathers should be example of our fidelity. That is the price through which the good we enjoy may be honorably possessed, and added to, and passed on to those who follow us.

"We are met just now with one of those problems which must be bravely faced and wisely solved. It is a question fundamental, in a material sense, to the very existence of the members of the nation, and it touches the national life and dependent more closely than any other problem. It is the question of the far-reaching destinies of all are involved.

"For four years its injurious shadow has depressed industry and enterprise. Thanks to the wise instincts of our people, and to their declaratory voice uttered in November last, assurances have come to lift doubts, to banish fears, to brace hope, and to lend courage.

"This happy reaction in enterprise now witnessed—the stimulation to industry—has followed this new assurance. It is a contradictory evidence of the blighting influence of that fierce propaganda for free silver and semi-repudiation that met its rebuke from the freeman's ballot in 1896.

"It is said that to every man there comes at least once in his lifetime the opening of opportunity. It is his critical hour. If he be unready, if he hesitate when he ought to enter, if, in short, his ability and the opportunity be not coupled, for the hour has been his, and he has lost it.

"Something like this we do perceive in the history of men. It is equally describable in the life of states and nations. 'Shakespeare was not less philosopher than poet when he declared that:

'There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and miseries. Onward peering broad, believe that the shape and destiny of our national life, as it may be, is to be determined within the next four years. Four years of our people's history as to bar all idea of futurity and to require an immediate, omnipresent now.

"The forces and energies which found victorious expression in the last election are as significant now as they were then. Are we intelligent and courageous enough to take the action their present warrant justifies, and secure the future against the dangers which have been for the present overcome?

An Old Maxim Misused.

"It is said that under present conditions it is impossible that obstructionists can hinder and defeat the popular will; that agitation so delicate a subject as the money standard is disturbing; that we have the best of guarantees that for four years the present situation will be maintained; that the revival of business will be best assured by the policy of inaction. Covered in one sentence all this is summed up in the much-abused maxim: 'Let alone.' The maxim is indeed a wise one, but the wisdom of it lies in the application of it.

"When ultra-conversation applied just it to the condition which is 'bad enough' instead of 'well enough,' it is fatally misapplied. That the condition of our currency and banking system is 'bad enough' is a statement of fact. The deliberate judgment of the great body of economic students and of a general consensus of opinion among business men.

"It is not well enough with a banking system utterly inelastic and correspondingly unresponsive to the requirements of trade and industry to which, in its proper relation, the banking system should be the faithful and efficient handmaiden.

"It is not well enough with the National Treasury awkwardly performing an office which is entirely foreign to its proper function. It is not well enough, it is absolutely not, when the result is a public Treasury so ex-

Heart Disease.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food; there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart troubles is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use after meals, of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Digestive Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements, in a palatable form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Digestive Tablets at meal time will give you some relief from stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach.

Small sized packages of the tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little box on stomach troubles mailed free. Address: Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WHAT IS YOUR IDEA OF A "MUGWUMP?"

For the Best Definition the New York Journal Offers \$50---Mr. Croker's Idea May Help You.

EVERYBODY read Alfred Henry Lewis's interview with Richard Croker in Thursday morning's Journal. In the course of his talk Mr. Croker described a Mugwump from his point of view. Other people may have different understanding. Some think the Mugwump is admirable. Some think he is a hypocrite. Some think he is a factor for good in politics. Some think he does only harm. There is room for all shades of opinion of a "Mugwump." Fifty dollars will be presented to the person giving what appears to the editor to be the best.

Here is Mr. Croker's definition of a "Mugwump." What is yours?

"What is a Mugwump? He loves money, not men. As a primary matter, he is usually a party traitor. He couldn't rule his party, so he seeks to rule it; he couldn't have some office he was after—not being fit for it—and so he leaves his party, pulls a long face, begins to prate of purity in place and a higher political life. That is one form of Mugwump."

"Another very large class of Mugwumps and self-styled 'reformers' are these men who, with strong private reasons for doubting their own respectability, make hypocritical efforts to fool the world. They become Mugwumps because they look on them as the elite—the 400 of politics. There is such a thing as fashion in politics, and these Mugwumps, whose guiding principle is that the best-dressed citizen is the best citizen, lure to them many weak, would-be fashionables, who, with pasta to cover up, find in Mugwumpery what they deem to be a garment of respectability.

"Usually a Mugwump is a hypocrite, false to everybody but himself. If his nation is in war, does he defend her—does he enlist? Never. No man ever found a Mugwump with arms in his hands fighting for his country. No battlefield of any age ever saw the color of a Mugwump's blood. None ever will. In this country your Mugwump is generally an Anglomaniac; always licking British boots. One of your Mugwumps' earmarks is to reprove patriotism and jingoism, and another is to regard every European country, especially England, as better than his own. I've no use for such folk, no trust in them; nothing but contempt for them, and if I were Van Wyck I'd sooner set fire to an office than put such a poor creature in it. 'Put none but Democrats on guard' meets my full endorsement."

Address your letters, "Mugwump Definition," New York Journal.

panded in its demand liabilities in a time of profound peace, and to threaten its solvency in case of war.

"Thomas Jefferson, the putative father of Democracy, himself declared: 'During the interval between war and war all the outstanding paper should be called in, and the field of circulation until another war should require its yielding place again to the national medium.'

Action Is Needed Now.

"No, my friends, we are not justified in falling back in supreme indifference to rest upon a perverted maxim. 'Generals Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston did that after the first battle of Bull Run, when, with fresh columns at their hand, they could have marched on and occupied our capital. The Federal commander after Antietam did that, since it has been shown that the Confederate forces were too much exhausted to interpose any effective obstacle to the possession of Richmond.

"Nor is agitation to be feared in its effect on industry or business affairs, if it is to be an agitation in behalf of better conditions. We have absolute security that for at least four years no step can be taken which will degrade our money standard or bring dishonor to the name of the nation. Agitation will, therefore, result in nothing or be productive of good. Under such conditions agitation is the highest conservatism.

"The establishment of our currency and banking system upon more secure foundations is the one thing lacking to the things which make for a permanent foundation of reasonable prosperity.

"In securing this, the pioneer in the West, the laborer in the mines, the toiler in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the merchant and the banker, all, whether they know it or not, each in his degree alike interested.

"The text to which I was called to speak is stated: 'Currency Reform—Now or When?'

"By implication I am absolved from all obligation to discuss the 'how' or to go into details of methods to achieve currency reform. This is a great relief to me for two reasons:

"First, it might be injudicious to anticipate here and now what would be my official duty to set forth a little later on.

"Second, it would be to enter at once the field of greatest controversy, where doubts and fears are most numerous, and where passions and prejudices have their freest play.

Classes of Reformers.

"Every one favors reform—his kind of reform. Many are willing to have reform, anybody's kind, if it can be had without struggle and from a wise source. Others, seeing that the path of virtue leads to serene and restful places, are willing to walk in the way of it, even at the cost of present pain and sacrifice.

"The first group embraces the radicals and fanatics of every kind who will tolerate no method not individually their own. The second group, the indifferent many, are reformers, but are fruitful only in objections. You may retire the greenback, or you may retire the gold, or you may retire the national obligations payable on demand, but, strange inconsistency, you must not issue bonds in a time of peace—not even to discharge sacred obligations incurred in war.

"These people ought to inform us as to what of the two is the higher wisdom: to dissolve at once the interest upon obligations realizing to our Treasury only 60- or 40-per cent of the face of the contract. Others of the same group tell us: 'You shall not contract the currency, nor shall you permit any substitution in the form of bank note issues.' With all these limitations, restrictions and impossible conditions the respectfully submit that they 'favor' reform.

"The third group, convinced of the wisdom of reform—and reform now—and perceiving that in nature's order every good acquired involves some sacrifice made, must stand together in patient persistence and work along the line of least resistance. This, too, is nature's order to secure those high ends at which they aim.

"In a word, I commit myself to the following proposition: At a cost too contemptible for serious consideration, the debatable condition of our currency and banking system may be put upon clearly safe, if not theoretically scientific foundations. This may be secured without any necessary contraction of the circulating medium of exchange and with no danger of an undue expansion, and, best of all, this desirable end may carry in its effect potential relief to those districts in the South and West, which, though rich in possibilities of soil and stock, are still in a state of backwardness through the absence of banking capital and credit facilities.

"Nor will I permit myself to doubt that in the councils of our nation a wise state-ship, supported and sustained by the wisdom and value of a pure patriotism and love for the people, will find the way to the much-needed result.

"How fair a land! How infinite its possibilities! What has it not done for the afflicted and the unfortunate of earth! With just laws, with institutions conformable to natural rights, with honest regard for honorable obligations, with a common love for the common weal, who can prophesy its future greatness and glory?

"Standing now near the close of this fruitful year, rich in its product of orchard and field and farm, there comes to my mind the words of one who said:

I see in tasseled rank and file the regiment of corn.

Their bending sabres, millions strong, salute the Summer moon.

The harvest fields, as round and red as full-grown harvest moon.

That fill the broad horizon up with mimic gold of corn; I count a thousand villages like flocks in pastures grand; I hear the roar of caravans through all the blessed land. The country grasps the ripened year and holds it in her hand. For days bread the Earth lifts up a plaintive daily prayer, America, with open palm, makes answer everywhere.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S WARNING TO NEW YORK.

Points Out a Falling in the Amount of Commerce to Her Credit.

Governor Black spoke to the toast, "The State of New York." He said in part:

"The growth of this country demonstrates that rule, for with all its wonderful advantages of wealth, of climate and position, it has faced its share of trouble and its people have sometimes good where the fate of mankind would rise or fall by their determination. Two rapid successes have followed their progress, too rapidly they must lose many of their friends. The world is small, and sympathy is more easily aroused at the misfortune of others than exultation of their prosperity. Two rapid successes have followed their progress, too rapidly they must lose many of their friends. The world is small, and sympathy is more easily aroused at the misfortune of others than exultation of their prosperity. Two rapid successes have followed their progress, too rapidly they must lose many of their friends. The world is small, and sympathy is more easily aroused at the misfortune of others than exultation of their prosperity.

"The events which have led to these results have grouped themselves about New York. What the skill of her citizens has devised and their hands performed has been sometimes the centre of the arch that held the rest.

"If New York has in the past maintained the lead she is under greater obligations now than ever to hold that place. The conditions which surround her are now and have always been the best upon this continent. She has had not only the best earned, but by her situation the benefits of others' labor have fallen in her lap.

"No matter what conditions may surround us, success will never be achieved and long retained except by vigilance and labor. It has been declared by many that the city of New York is neglecting her opportunity; that, through indifference, advantages she might have gained have gone to others in no sense her equal competitors.

"If this charge is not entirely true it is at least not entirely false. A single illustration never proves a charge, but it may suggest and lead to others by which the proof may be complete.

"The commerce of New York has been larger than that of all other ports in this country combined. It has been and is the foundation of her prosperity and greatness. She can with less effort than any other city control the traffic coming from the land and from the sea. And yet, with a magnificent harbor, with a population of more than a million, she has sat here, surrounded by railroads and rivers and the ocean, and seen the main source of her power and her glory constantly decline.

"There was a time when nearly seventy per cent of the imports and exports of this country were handled in New York. That has gradually diminished until now it is scarcely half.

"During thirty years last preceding 1896 the foreign commerce of New York shrank from fifty-nine to fifty-one per cent, while in Boston, with a smaller harbor, with no rivers or canals, and with less commerce, it doubled here. There may be other reasons for this unfavorable comparison, but this at least is one: Boston has done her best and New York has not.

"The State of New York, if it is to be the world that in time the best efforts of the weak surpass the strength of the strong, must make the same heroic effort. Gentlemen, if I have not spoken strictly to the point which you assigned to me, I am sure you will forgive me. I feel that the larger meaning of that toast is not confined by territorial limits, but that the interests of the State and of the people, and that as its welfare has been so will its future be commensurate with the country's needs and aspirations."

A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Easily Won and Often Carelessly Lost.

Good Health the Secret, as Sorrowful Wives Know.

A Hint to Women They Will Not Be Slow to Take.

Women win husbands by their beauty. It is a mistake to think that a man does not pay much attention to his wife's beauty after marriage. Association has made her dear to him, but he is always charmed by her good looks, vivacity and bright appearance.

These attributes of beauty depend entirely on her maintaining good health. The prudent wife, therefore, will not allow her personal attractions to fade. She will not permit her complexion to lose its roses, her face to become sallow, her lips purple or colorless, her eyes heavy, and crow's feet to appear under the eyelids through the weakness, nervousness, ailments and the cares and worries so common to women. She cannot be bright, jovial and happy with the weight of female weakness and disease dragging her down with its train of weakening and exhausting symptoms, headache, backache and nervous exhaustion.

She owes it to her husband, to her children, to herself to get well, and she can do so if she will take Dr. Greene's Nervina blood and nerve remedy. This wonderful remedy is the best female regulator, invigorant and restorative in the world, and by giving women sound health and perfect strength, it will restore the clear, delicate complexion, brighten the eyes with the sparkle of health, give strength to the nerves and body, elasticity to the step, buoyancy to the spirit, and that tireless vigor which alone makes perfect happiness for women.



Mrs. May Clark, 175 Austin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"For two years I was unable to do any hard work of any kind. I was so miserable, and no one could imagine what hours I put in. I felt sad and downhearted all the time, and sometimes felt as if I would be glad if I could die, for it was a misery to live and feel as I did. I sometimes thought I should lose my mind. I had the headache and I could not sleep at times. I tried many medicines, but they did me no good. At last I decided to try Dr. Greene's Nervina blood and nerve remedy, and after taking two bottles I could sleep well, and my mind did not trouble me any more. I am now able to do all my household work. I have not done for two years before. I can say I am a thankful debtor to Dr. Greene's Nervina blood and nerve remedy has done for me and I gladly recommend it to all who suffer as I have suffered."

If weak and ailing women are wise they will take Dr. Greene's Nervina, the restorer of vigor, vitality, health and beauty, the greatest boon to suffering and fading women.

Women also have the privilege of consulting absolutely free of charge, Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful specialist in female complaints. No charge is made for examination or advice. Call or write.

A Veteran Praises Them.—I enclose you O. order for 48 cents, for which you will please send me one dozen 5-cent cartons of Tablets, put up in well-sealed tins. I started taking Tablets last March. I was a very sick man, suffering from dyspepsia and out of the stomach. There was nothing that I took that seemed to help me, and I continued to get worse. I had no appetite, and the food I did eat would not digest. I could not sleep nights, and at times it seemed to me I was going crazy with the terrible headache. I was a good man, and I can say, in fact, I feel like a different man, and I can't say enough in praise of Ripans Tablets, and I mean to keep a supply on hand. I am a veteran and a member of the G. A. R. My age is fifty-one years, and I have been the greatest traitor in the village of Trumansburg, N. Y., for the last twenty-two years. To any one who is suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia, my advice is to try Ripans Tablets. They will help you and do you good. E. M. COLEMAN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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Write the results of your Journal "Want."

Write the benefits you derived from answering a Journal "Want."

THE OFFER ON TO-DAY'S "WANT" PAGES.

The Culminating Achievement of a Great Thinker and a Great Writer

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MRS. HENRY GEORGE, who holds the copyright, this work, upon which Mr. George was engaged at the time of his death, will be published before its issue in book form in the

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Succeeding parts to be issued on subsequent Sundays until publication is completed.

First Publication

Sunday,

December 5th

Sunday, December 5th

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Sunday,

December 5th

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Sunday,

December 5th

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THE LATE HENRY GEORGE was occupied for more than six years in the preparation of this book, which he purposed to be the great work of his life. Because of his interest in his writing he hesitated long before accepting the nomination for Mayor of New York, personally preferring the quiet of his study to the turmoil of politics.

THE WORK CONSISTS OF FIVE PARTS. At the time of Mr. George's death four of these parts were entirely completed and revised for publication. The fifth part was only partially written, some chapters being incomplete, and was not revised.

In the Journal the Book Will Be Published Exactly as Henry George Left It.